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(30) 1995/04/21 (96994/1995) JP
(54) **MEDICAMENT PREVENTIF OU THERAPEUTIQUE, OU LES
DEUX, POUR LES AFFECTIONS ISCHEMIQUES**
(54) **AGENT FOR PREVENTING AND/OR TREATING ISCHEMIC
DISEASES**

(57) La présente invention concerne un médicament préventif ou thérapeutique, ou les deux, pour les affections ischémiques. Il contient, en tant qu'ingrédient actif, un facteur de croissance de cellule parenchymateuse hépatique, par exemple un facteur protéique ayant les propriétés physicochimiques suivantes: 1) avoir un poids moléculaire, déduit de la page SDS, d'environ 76 à 92 kD; 2) avoir l'activité de cellules parenchymateuses hépatiques qui prolifèrent; 3) cette activité est perdue sous l'effet d'un chauffage à 80°C pendant 10 minutes; 4) cette activité est perdue par digestion avec de la trypsine ou de la chymotrypsine; 5) avoir une forte affinité pour l'héparine, etc. L'HGF employé en tant qu'ingrédient actif a pour effet de supprimer la cytotoxicité dans un modèle ischémique et, par conséquent, il est efficace comme médicament préventif ou thérapeutique, ou les deux, pour les affections ischémiques.

(57) A preventive and/or remedy for ischemic diseases containing as the active ingredient a hepatic parenchymal cell growth factor, for example, a proteinous factor with the following physicochemical properties: 1) having a molecular weight deduced from SDS-PAGE of about 76 to 92 kD; 2) having the activity of proliferating hepatic parenchymal cells; 3) this activity being lost by heating at 80°C for 10 minutes; 4) this activity being lost by digesting with trypsin or chymotrypsin; 5) having a high affinity for heparin; etc. HGF employed as the active ingredient exerts the effect of suppressing cytotoxicity in an ischemic model and, therefore, is efficacious as a preventive and/or remedy for ischemic diseases.

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ABSTRACT

- Disclosed is an agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases, which comprises a hepatocyte-growth factor (e.g., a proteinic factor having such physico-chemical properties that 1) an estimated molecular weight by SDS-PAGE is about 76 to 92 Kdalton; 2) it has an activity of proliferating hepatocytes; 3) the above activity is lost by heat treatment at 80 °C for 10 minutes; 4) the above activity is lost by digestion treatment using trypsin or digestion treatment using chymotrypsin; 5) it has strong affinity for heparin, and the like) as an active ingredient.
- HGF which an active ingredient has an action of suppressing a cell disorder in an ischemic disorder model so that it is effective as an agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases.

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CLAIMS

1. An agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases, which comprises a hepatocyte-growth factor as an active ingredient.
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2. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 1, wherein the ischemic disease is a reperfusion disorder of a bloodstream.
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3. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 1, wherein the ischemic disease is an ischemia reperfusion injury at the time of kidney transplantation.
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4. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 1, wherein the ischemic disease is acute renal failure.
- 20 5. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 1, wherein the ischemic disease is organopathy at the time of organ transplantation.
- 25 6. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 1, wherein the hepatocyte-growth factor is a proteinic factor having the following physicochemical properties:
 - 1) an estimated molecular weight by sodium dodecyl-sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE; under non-reduced conditions) is about 76,000 to 30 92,000 dalton,
 - 2) it has an activity of proliferating hepatocytes,
 - 3) the above activity is lost by heat treatment at 80 °C for 10 minutes,

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- 4) the above activity is lost by digestion treatment using trypsin or digestion treatment using chymotrypsin, and
- 5) it has strong affinity for heparin.

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7. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 1, wherein the hepatocyte-growth factor is a hepatocyte-growth factor derived from human.

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8. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 1, wherein the hepatocyte-growth factor is a recombinant hepatocyte-growth factor using cDNA.

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9. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 8, wherein the recombinant hepatocyte-growth factor is a hepatocyte-growth factor represented by an amino acid sequence shown by Sequence No.

20 1.

10. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 8, wherein the recombinant hepatocyte-growth factor is a hepatocyte-growth factor represented by a sequence from the 30th glutamic acid to the 728th serine of an amino acid sequence shown by Sequence No. 1.

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11. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 8, wherein the recombinant hepatocyte-growth factor is a hepatocyte-growth factor represented by a sequence from the 32nd glutamine to the 728th serine of an amino acid sequence shown by Sequence No. 1.

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12. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 1, wherein the hepatocyte-growth factor is administered in an amount in the range of 1 µg/kg to 10 mg/kg per day in the case of an adult.

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13. The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases according to Claim 1, wherein the hepatocyte-growth factor is administered in an amount in the range of 10 to 1000 µg/kg per day in the case of an adult.

SPECIFICATION

5 AGENT FOR PREVENTING AND/OR TREATING ISCHEMIC DISEASES

Technical field

10 This invention relates to an agent for preventing/treating ischemic diseases, more specifically to an agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases, which contains a hepatocyte-growth factor (hereinafter sometimes abbreviated to "HGF") as an active ingredient.

15 Background art

Acute renal failure refers to a state that a renal function is abruptly lowered and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and serum creatinine are remarkably elevated. It has been known that
20 this acute renal failure is frequently caused by ischemia. It is considered that in treatment of such acute renal failure, recovery of a renal function thereafter is determined by removing a cause to recover from renal ischemia and preventing tissue disorders accompanied with reperfu-
25 sion after ischemia. Also, in treatments of ischemic diseases of other than kidney, such as ischemic heart diseases, ischemic cerebrovascular disorders and the like, importance of prevention of a reperfusion disorder as well as restarting of a bloodstream has been pointed out. Also,
30 as a means for recovering a stopped or lowered organic function, organ transplantation has been carried out. At the time of transplantation, it is an important task how a transplanted organ is protected from ischemic disorders.

35 On the other hand, HGF has been found in the plasma of patients with fulminant hepatic failure as a human-derived

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proteinic factor which can promote the growth of hepatocytes in primary culture (Japanese Provisional Patent Publication No. 22526/1988, a human hepatocyte-growth factor is hereinafter sometimes abbreviated to "hHGF").

5 Thereafter, there have been reported an amino acid sequence of a hHGF protein and a gene (cDNA) coding the same (Japanese Provisional Patent Publication No. 72883/1991), and further a process for producing a recombinant hHGF
10 using this cDNA and a transformant (Japanese Provisional Patent Publication No. 285693/1991). It has been recognized that a rhHGF protein has an action of promoting the proliferation and function of hepatocytes *in vitro* (J. Clin. Invest., 87, 1853-1857 (1991)) and *in vivo* (Jpn. J.
15 Pharmacol., 59 (suppl. 1), 137 (1992)). Further, target cells and tissues of HGF have widely been searched, and it has been found that various cells of epithelia (tubular epithelium, lung epithelium, biliary epithelium, stomach epithelium), fibroblasts and lymphocytes other than
20 hepatocytes are reacted with HGF to change growth and kinetics thereof (Mitsubishi Kasei R & D Review, 7, 16-24 (1993)). Also, it has been clarified that a proto-oncogene c-met product functions as a receptor molecule on the above HGF target cells (Science, 251, 802-804 (1991)).

25 Incidentally, in Japanese Provisional Patent Publication No. 49246/1992, it has been reported that HGF is useful for renal diseases of mammals including human. An object of the same publication is "to provide a treatment agent which
30 can accelerate the growth of renal cells, promote renal regeneration in chronic nephritis and ameliorate renal failure, a treatment agent which promotes compensatory hypertrophy of kidney, a prophylactic agent which prevents a renal disorder caused by a medicine, an agent which
35 promotes the growth of cultured renal cells, and a diagnostic agent which diagnoses a renal function" (page 3,

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left lower column, line 1 to line 6 of the same publication). However, only a growth-promoting activity of HGF to proximal tubular cells is disclosed specifically. That is, in the same publication, a pharmaceutical effect based on a renal cell-growing action is merely estimated and shown, and the effect of HGF on ischemic renal diseases are not described at all.

The present inventors have searched and studied a direct effect of HGF on a renal cell disorder by HGF, and consequently found for the first time that HGF has an action of suppressing a cell disorder in an ischemic disorder model, to accomplish the present invention.

Disclosure of the invention

That is, the gist of the present invention resides in an agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases, which comprises HGF as an active ingredient.

Best mode for practicing the invention

In the following, the present invention is explained in detail.

The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases of the present invention contains HGF as an active ingredient. As such HGF, there may be used natural HGF isolated/produced from body fluids and tissues derived from mammals such as human, rats and the like which have been known to contain HGF, or from cells which spontaneously produce HGF, and there may be also used a recombinant HGF obtained by introducing cDNA of said HGF into cells by the gene recombination method. As the active ingredient of the agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases of the present invention, hHGF is preferably used.

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A host in which recombinant HGF is produced is not particularly limited, and there may be mentioned, for example, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, yeast, mold, vegetable cells, insect cells, animal cells and the like. As a specific example, there may be mentioned placentae derived from the above mammals, hepatic tissues and blood of a patient with hepatopathy, fibroblast strains such as MRC-5 cells, IMR-9 cells and the like, or a host obtained from a produced strain or the like in which an expression vector containing cDNA which codes hHGF is introduced into a host such as CHO cells and the like according to the method described in Japanese Provisional Patent Publication No. 285693/1991. Also, in addition to the above natural or recombinant HGF itself, there may be used a precursor protein thereof and non-natural type HGF changed by substitution, deletion, insertion, modification or the like of partial amino acid of natural HGF within the range which does not impair an activity of growing hepatocytes. As such non-natural type HGF, there may be mentioned non-natural type HGFs described in Japanese Provisional Patent Publication No. 288899/1990, WO 90/10651, Japanese Provisional Patent Publications No. 130091/1991, No. 255096/1991 and No. 30000/1992, Nature, 342, 440-443 (1989) and the like.

In the present invention, HGF is preferably a proteinic factor having the following physicochemical properties described in Japanese Provisional Patent Publication No. 22526/1988 and U.S. Patent No. 5,004,805:

- 1) an estimated molecular weight by sodium dodecyl-sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE; under non-reduced conditions) is about 76,000 to 92,000 dalton,
- 2) it has an activity of proliferating hepatocytes,
- 3) the above activity is lost by heat treatment at 80 °C for 10 minutes,

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- 4) the above activity is lost by digestion treatment using trypsin or digestion treatment using chymotrypsin, and
- 5) it has strong affinity for heparin.

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Such HGF is preferably derived from human, and as particularly preferred examples, there may be mentioned HGF represented by an amino acid sequence shown by Sequence No. 1 in the sequence listing shown below, HGF represented by a
10 sequence from the 30th glutamic acid to the 728th serine of the amino acid sequence of Sequence No. 1, and HGF represented by a sequence from the 32nd glutamine to the 728th serine of the amino acid sequence of Sequence No. 1, described in Japanese Provisional Patent Publication No.
15 72883/1991, Japanese Provisional Patent Publication No. 89499/1992 and European Patent Publication No. 0412557.

The agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases of the present invention is used by compounding one or two
20 or more of the above HGF alone or compounding it/them with a suitable diluent and other additives to have a formulation form (a preparation type). The preparation type is not particularly limited so long as it is a preparation type generally suitable for parenteral administration, and
25 an ampoule for injection and a lyophilized powder agent (a vial) for injection are preferably used. Preparations into various kinds of preparation types are carried out by using a general means commonly used in this field of the art. As a formulation carrier to be used for preparing a formula-
30 tion, there may be used a diluent, an additive and the like commonly used for preparing various kinds of preparation types. For example, the lyophilized powder agent for injection is prepared by, for example, dissolving an effective amount of the above HGF which has been purified, in a
35 diluent such as distilled water, physiological saline, a glucose aqueous solution and the like, if necessary, adding

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an excipient such as carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium alginate and the like, a stabilizer such as polyethylene glycol, dextran sodium sulfate, amino acid, human serum albumin and the like, a preservative such as benzyl alcohol, benzalkonium chloride, phenol and the like, a pain-relieving agent such as glucose, calcium gluconate, procaine hydrochloride and the like, a pH adjustor such as hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, citric acid, sodium hydroxide and the like, and others to the solution, and lyophilizing the mixture according to a conventional method. Also, the ampoule for injection is prepared by, for example, dissolving an effective amount of the above HGF in a diluent such as distilled water, physiological saline, a Ringer's solution and the like, if necessary, adding a dissolving aid such as sodium salicylate, mannitol and the like, a buffer such as sodium citrate, glycerin and the like, an isotonicity-imparting agent such as glucose, invert sugar and the like, the above stabilizer, the above preservative, the above pain-relieving agent, the above pH adjustor and the like to the solution, and sterilizing the mixture by general heat sterilization, sterile filtration or the like. Depending on the kind of the active ingredient, it may inactivate by heat sterilization, sterile filtration or the like so that it is preferred to select a sterilization method suitably. Also, the amounts of the above stabilizer, preservative, pain-relieving agent, pH adjustor and the like to be formulated are suitably determined depending on various kinds of preparation types.

HGF which is the active ingredient of the agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases of the present invention has an action of suppressing a cell disorder in an ischemic disorder model so that the agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases of the present invention are effective for preventing and/or treating ischemic

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diseases such as reperfusion disorders of a bloodstream, ischemia reperfusion injuries at the time of kidney transplantation, acute renal failure, ischemic heart diseases, ischemic cerebrovascular disorders and the like.

5 Also, it is effective as an agent for protecting a transplanted organ in an operation for transplantation of an organ such as kidney, liver, heart, blood vessel and the like, i.e. effective for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases such as organopathy and the like at the

10 time of organ transplantation.

Into the agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases of the present invention, there may be formulated other medical effective component having the same

15 pharmaceutical action as that of the present invention or other pharmaceutical action may be formulated.

Also, in the agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases of the present invention, as described in Japanese

20 Provisional Patent Publication No. 301824/1993 and European Patent Publication No. 0517182, by using HGF in combination with a sulfated polysaccharide such as heparin, dextran sulfate and the like or a derivative thereof, its activity can be reinforced and can be also stabilized.

25 A predetermined amount at one time or divided into plural doses of the agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases of the present invention is administered to a patient who needs this agent perenterally, in general, by

30 subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous injection, or administered continuously by instillation or the like. Such an amount to be administered is suitably adjusted depending on the age, sex distinction, disease condition, body weight and the like of a patient, but the agent of the

35 present invention is administered in an amount in the range

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of 1 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ to 10 mg/kg , more preferably 10 to 1000 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ per day as an effective HGF amount in the case of an adult.

Examples

5

In the following, the present invention is explained in more detail by referring to Examples, but the present invention is not limited to the following Examples unless it does not fall outside the gist thereof. As HGF, rhHGF prepared by using a BD-24 strain described in Japanese Provisional Patent Publication No. 285693/1991 was used.

Example 1

- 15 A culture epithelial cell line LLC-PK₁ (obtained from American Type Culture Collection) derived from pig kidney, which was known to be strongly damaged by ischemic acute renal failure and had properties like those of a proximal uriniferous tubule, was cultured in a medium in which
- 20 bovine fetal serum and N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES) were added to a Dulbecco modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) so that the concentrations thereof were 5 % and 10 mM, respectively, by using a CO₂ incubator until cells reached confluence.
- 25 After the medium was replaced with DMEM containing neither glucose nor serum, the concentration of oxygen was lowered to less than 2 % within 2 hours after initiation of the experiment by using Gas Pak PouchTM (manufactured by BBL
- 30 Co.). The cells after confluence were cultured for 6 hours under this low oxygen condition and then cultured for 1 hour under a general oxygen-containing condition (95 % air, 5 % CO₂) (re-oxygenation).
- 35 The disorder of the cells was judged by using an amount of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) leaked into the medium as an

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index (Kidney and Free Radical, the second series, pp. 139 to 141, Tokyo Igakusha, December 1994).

50 or 100 ng/ml of HGF was added to the medium immediately before hypoxia or immediately before re-oxygenation. When HGF was not added, increase in the amount of LDH liberating into the medium was recognized by lowering of oxygen or re-oxygenation. An action exerted on the LDH liberation amount when HGF was added was measured under the above conditions. The measurement results are shown in Table 1. The results are shown as a relative amount when the liberated LDH amount when HGF was not added was defined as 100 %.

Table 1

Addition amount of HGF	50 ng/ml	100 ng/ml
HGF added immediately before lowering of oxygen	49.6 %	39.0 %
HGF added immediately before re-oxygenation	60.9 %	57.0 %

As shown above, the LDH liberation amount was remarkably suppressed by adding HGF to the medium immediately before lowering of oxygen or immediately before re-oxygenation.

As described above, in the cells which reached confluence, an effect exhibits in at least one hour after addition of HGF so that it is apparent that HGF has a cell disorder-suppressing action other than a cell growth-promoting action, on the LLC-PK₁ cells.

Utilizability in industry

The prophylactic and/or treatment agent of the present invention has an action of suppressing a cell disorder in an ischemic disorder model so that it is effective as an agent for preventing and/or treating ischemic diseases.

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Sequence listing

Sequence No.: 1

Length of sequence: 728

5 Type of sequence: amino acid

Strandness: single strand

Topology: linear

Kind of sequence: protein

Original source:

10 Name of organism: human

Sequence

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Met Trp Val Thr Lys Leu Leu Pro Ala Leu Leu Leu Gln His Val Leu
15      1              5              10              15
Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Ile Ala Ile Pro Tyr Ala Glu Gly Gln
              20              25              30
Arg Lys Arg Arg Asn Thr Ile His Glu Phe Lys Lys Ser Ala Lys Thr
              35              40              45
20 Thr Leu Ile Lys Ile Asp Pro Ala Leu Lys Ile Lys Thr Lys Lys Val
              50              55              60
Asn Thr Ala Asp Gln Cys Ala Asn Arg Cys Thr Arg Asn Lys Gly Leu
              65              70              75              80
Pro Phe Thr Cys Lys Ala Phe Val Phe Asp Lys Ala Arg Lys Gln Cys
25              85              90              95
Leu Trp Phe Pro Phe Asn Ser Met Ser Ser Gly Val Lys Lys Glu Phe
              100              105              110
Gly His Glu Phe Asp Leu Tyr Glu Asn Lys Asp Tyr Ile Arg Asn Cys
              115              120              125
30 Ile Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Ser Tyr Lys Gly Thr Val Ser Ile Thr Lys
              130              135              140
Ser Gly Ile Lys Cys Gln Pro Trp Ser Ser Met Ile Pro His Glu His
145              150              155              160
Ser Phe Leu Pro Ser Ser Tyr Arg Gly Lys Asp Leu Gln Glu Asn Tyr
35              165              170              175

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	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Arg	Gly	Glu	Glu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Trp	Cys	Phe	Thr	Ser	
				180					185					190			
	Asn	Pro	Glu	Val	Arg	Tyr	Glu	Val	Cys	Asp	Ile	Pro	Gln	Cys	Ser	Glu	
			195					200					205				
5	Val	Glu	Cys	Met	Thr	Cys	Asn	Gly	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Leu	Met	Asp	
		210					215					220					
	His	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Lys	Ile	Cys	Gln	Arg	Trp	Asp	His	Gln	Thr	Pro	
	225					230					235					240	
	His	Arg	His	Lys	Phe	Leu	Pro	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Pro	Asp	Lys	Gly	Phe	Asp	
10					245					250					255		
	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Gln	Pro	Arg	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	
				260					265					270			
	Thr	Leu	Asp	Pro	His	Thr	Arg	Trp	Glu	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Ile	Lys	Thr	Cys	
		275					280						285				
15	Ala	Asp	Asn	Thr	Met	Asn	Asp	Thr	Asp	Val	Pro	Leu	Glu	Thr	Thr	Glu	
		290					295					300					
	Cys	Ile	Gln	Gly	Gln	Gly	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Val	Asn	Thr	Ile	
	305					310					315					320	
	Trp	Asn	Gly	Ile	Pro	Cys	Gln	Arg	Trp	Asp	Ser	Gln	Tyr	Pro	His	Glu	
20					325					330					335		
	His	Asp	Met	Thr	Pro	Glu	Asn	Phe	Lys	Cys	Lys	Asp	Leu	Arg	Glu	Asn	
				340					345					350			
	Tyr	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Pro	Trp	Cys	Phe	Thr	Thr	
		355					360					365					
25	Asp	Pro	Asn	Ile	Arg	Val	Gly	Tyr	Cys	Ser	Gln	Ile	Pro	Asn	Cys	Asp	
		370					375					380					
	Met	Ser	His	Gly	Gln	Asp	Cys	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Asn	Gly	Lys	Asn	Tyr	Met	
	385					390					395					400	
	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ser	Gln	Thr	Arg	Ser	Gly	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ser	Met	Trp	Asp	
30					405					410					415		
	Lys	Asn	Met	Glu	Asp	Leu	His	Arg	His	Ile	Phe	Trp	Glu	Pro	Asp	Ala	
			420						425					430			
	Ser	Lys	Leu	Asn	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Asp	Asp	Ala	His	
		435					440					445					
35	Gly	Pro	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Asn	Pro	Leu	Ile	Pro	Trp	Asp	Tyr	Cys	
		450					455					460					

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Pro Ile Ser Arg Cys Glu Gly Asp Thr Thr Pro Thr Ile Val Asn Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Asp His Pro Val Ile Ser Cys Ala Lys Thr Lys Gln Leu Arg Val Val
 485 490 495
 5 Asn Gly Ile Pro Thr Arg Thr Asn Ile Gly Trp Met Val Ser Leu Arg
 500 505 510
 Tyr Arg Asn Lys His Ile Cys Gly Gly Ser Leu Ile Lys Glu Ser Trp
 515 520 525
 Val Leu Thr Ala Arg Gln Cys Phe Pro Ser Arg Asp Leu Lys Asp Tyr
 10 530 535 540
 Glu Ala Trp Leu Gly Ile His Asp Val His Gly Arg Gly Asp Glu Lys
 545 550 555 560
 Cys Lys Gln Val Leu Asn Val Ser Gln Leu Val Tyr Gly Pro Glu Gly
 565 570 575
 15 Ser Asp Leu Val Leu Met Lys Leu Ala Arg Pro Ala Val Leu Asp Asp
 580 585 590
 Phe Val Ser Thr Ile Asp Leu Pro Asn Tyr Gly Cys Thr Ile Pro Glu
 595 600 605
 Lys Thr Ser Cys Ser Val Tyr Gly Trp Gly Tyr Thr Gly Leu Ile Asn
 20 610 615 620
 Tyr Asp Gly Leu Leu Arg Val Ala His Leu Tyr Ile Met Gly Asn Glu
 625 630 635 640
 Lys Cys Ser Gln His His Arg Gly Lys Val Thr Leu Asn Glu Ser Glu
 645 650 655
 25 Ile Cys Ala Gly Ala Glu Lys Ile Gly Ser Gly Pro Cys Glu Gly Asp
 660 665 670
 Tyr Gly Gly Pro Leu Val Cys Glu Gln His Lys Met Arg Met Val Leu
 675 680 685
 Gly Val Ile Val Pro Gly Arg Gly Cys Ala Ile Pro Asn Arg Pro Gly
 30 690 695 700
 Ile Phe Val Arg Val Ala Tyr Tyr Ala Lys Trp Ile His Lys Ile Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Leu Thr Tyr Lys Val Pro Gln Ser
 725